

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

coincidental manufacture – production of an EPCRA section 313 chemical as a byproduct or impurity as a result of the manufacture, processing, otherwise use, treatment, disposal or other waste management of other chemical substances.

energy recovery – recovery of useful energy from waste mainly through combustion of chemical waste.

facility – defined for the purposes of TRI reporting as all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (entity).

fugitive (non-point) air releases – emissions to the air that are not conveyed through stacks, vents, ducts, pipes, or other confined air streams within the boundaries of a facility. Examples include equipment leaks from valves, pump seals, flanges, compressors, sampling connections, open-ended lines, and evaporative losses from surface impoundments and spills.

manufacture – to produce, prepare, import, or compound a toxic chemical.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) - is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies that collect or publish data by industry. It is a system for classifying an establishment by type of economic activity.

off-site locations – locations outside the boundaries of a facility to which wastes are transported for treatment, energy recovery, recycling, or disposal.

otherwise use – any use of a toxic chemical at a facility which is not covered by the definitions of manufacture or process. This includes any activities in which a listed toxic chemical does not become intentionally incorporated into the final product for distribution in commerce. Examples of otherwise use include degreasers, solvents in paints that are applied to a product, chemicals used in water treatment, and refrigerants or coolants.

Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic (PBT) chemical - a chemical that is stable for a long period of time, and builds up in the environment, particularly in food chains.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) – a wastewater treatment facility which is owned by a unit of the government.

process – refers to the preparation of a listed toxic chemical after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce. Processing is usually the intentional incorporation of a toxic chemical into a product. It includes making mixtures, repackaging, and using a toxic chemical as a feedstock, raw material, or starting material for making another chemical.

recycle – the process of capturing a useful product from a waste stream. Solvent recovery, metals recovery, and acid regeneration are examples of recycling.

releases – refers to on-site discharges of TRI chemicals to the air, water, land, and disposal in underground injection wells (none in Virginia). They include permitted, accidental, and non-permitted discharges.

releases to air – see fugitive (non-point) air releases and stack (point source) air releases.

releases to land – refers to landfilling, surface impoundment, land treatment/application farming, or any other release of a toxic chemical to land within the boundaries of a facility.

releases to water – refers to discharging of chemicals to surface waters such as rivers, lakes, ponds, and streams within the boundaries of a facility.

source reduction/pollution prevention – activities that reduce the quantity and /or toxicity of wastes generated. Improved operation and maintenance, process and equipment modification, conservation practices, material substitution, product modification, and in-process recycling are examples of pollution prevention.

stack (point source) air releases – emissions to the air that are conveyed through stacks, vents, ducts, pipes, or other confined air streams within the boundaries of a facility. Examples include storage tank emissions and emissions from air pollution control equipment.

Standard Industrial Classification code (SIC code) – a four digit number code designated by the Federal Office of Management and Budget to describe the type of activity(s) at a facility. The first two numbers of the code define a major business sector, and the last two numbers define a facility's specialty within the major sector.

toxic – a substance that produces or causes a systemic damage to an organism.

transfers – refers to TRI chemicals sent off-site for energy recovery, recycling, treatment or disposal. They are reported as transfers to either Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) or other off-site transfers (non-POTWs) such as incinerators, landfills, other treatment, recycling, energy recovery, or disposal facilities not part of the reporting facility.

APPENDIX B

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES

TRI data and individual facility information are available for the 1997 through 2010 reporting years on EPA's TRI website. If you would like additional information on specific facilities or chemicals, please call the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality's SARA Title III Office at (804) 698-4000 or direct your request in writing to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, SARA Title III Office, P.O. Box 1105, Richmond, VA 23218.

1. TRI data can be accessed on the Internet through the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality SARA Title III Program web page:
<http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/Air/AirQualityPlanningEmissions/SARATitleIII.aspx>
2. The Form Rs submitted by facilities within the state are on file at the Virginia DEQ. Any inquiries about Form R information or the TRI program in Virginia should be made to the SARA Title III Program Coordinator.
3. The Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Release Reporting Center is the national repository for all TRI reports submitted to the EPA. The data is available on CD-ROM, magnetic tape, floppy disk, and microfiche. Copies of the reports were distributed to more than 3,000 libraries nationwide.
4. Any questions regarding the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) can be forwarded to EPA's toll free EPCRA call center. The phone numbers are: **(800) 424-9346, (703) 412-9810, or TDD (800) 553-7672.**
5. On-line reporting instructions and the TRI Assistance Library (TRIAL) is available on EPA's TRI website. TRIAL is a Windows based help utility that contains policy and guidance documents to help facilities with TRI reporting. For more information visit EPA's website:
<http://tri.supportportal.com/ics/support/KBList.asp?folderID=545>
6. **Right-to-Know Network (RTK NET)** offers access to TRI data, along with health facts for each TRI chemical, searchable nationwide TRI data. RTK NET promotes pollution prevention, data analyses, and communication among individuals concerned about toxics use reduction. <http://www.rtknet.org/>
7. **ENVIROFACTS** integrates data extracted from several EPA programs, including TRI. ENVIROFACTS allows users to search the database by facility name, its location, by chemical, or by NAICS code. http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index_java.html

8. **TRI Explorer** is another tool provided by EPA, which allows users to search TRI data by county, facility, chemical, etc. <http://www.epa.gov/triexplorer/>
9. **EPCRA Section 313** program information and consolidated list of chemicals subject to EPCRA Section 313 and other federal programs are available at EPA's website: <http://www.epa.gov/tri/>
10. **EPA's Risk Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI)** is a computer based model that uses TRI data for analysis of risk-related impacts of toxic chemical releases and transfers in the US. <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/rsei/>

APPENDIX C

TRI-COVERED INDUSTRY GROUPS BY NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

TRI covered industry groups are identified by the following North American Industry Classification Systems (NAICS) sub-sector codes and general industry types:

211	Oil and Gas Extraction
212	Mining
221	Utilities
311	Food Manufacturing
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
313	Textile Mills
314	Textile Product Mills
321	Wood Product Manufacturing
322	Paper Manufacturing
323	Printing and Related Support Activities
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
325	Chemical Manufacturing
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
333	Machinery Manufacturing
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing
424	Merchant Wholesalers, Non Goods
562	Waste Management and Remediation Services
924	Administration of Environmental Quality Programs
927	Space Research and Technology
928	National Security and International Affairs